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                 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
                 EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
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                     ALEXANDRIA DIVISION
  IN RE APPLICATION OF THE
                                  Case 1:17-mc-00030
   PLURINATIONAL STATE OF
                                )
4 BOLIVIA FOR AN ORDER
                                  Alexandria, Virginia
   DIRECTING DISCOVERY FROM
  GONZALO SANCHEZ DE LOZADA Y ) February 13, 2018
   SANCHEZ DE BUSTAMANTE
                                  10:58 a.m.
  PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. 1782
                                  Pages 1 - 23
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  ■TRANSCRIPT OF MOTION FOR LEAVE TO INTERVENE IN PETITION
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         FOR DISCOVERY IN AID OF A FOREIGN PROCEEDING
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            BEFORE THE HONORABLE ANTHONY J. TRENGA
11
              UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
12
   APPEARANCES:
13
   FOR THE PETITIONER:
14
        DAWN Y. YAMANE HEWETT, ESQUIRE
15
        JOY ODOM, ESQUIRE
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19
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       COMPUTERIZED TRANSCRIPTION OF STENOGRAPHIC NOTES
     Rhonda F. Montgomery OCR-USDC/EDVA (703) 299-4599
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THE CLERK: Civil Action 17-mc-30, The
  Plurinational State of Bolivia v. Gonzalo Sanchez de
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  Lozada.
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             Counsel, please note your appearances for the
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  record.
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             MS. HEWETT: Good morning. I'm Dawn Yamane
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  Hewett from Quinn Emanuel representing Mr. Orlandini
  and CMO, the movants.
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             MS. ODOM: Joy Odom, also on behalf of the
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  movants.
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             MR. HABASH: Rani Habash from Dechert on
12 behalf of Bolivia. I have with me my colleague who has
13 been admitted pro hac vice.
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             MR. DE GRAMONT: Good morning, Your Honor.
  Alex de Gramont on behalf of Bolivia.
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16
             THE COURT: Welcome to everyone.
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             We're here on the motion to intervene by
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  Julio Miguel Orlandini-Agreda and Compania Minera
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  Orlandini. I think I pronounced those recognizably.
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  I've reviewed the filings. I would be pleased to hear
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  Ifurther from counsel on this.
             MS. HEWETT: Yes, Your Honor. Good morning.
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             THE COURT: I have to say, I really see both
24 sides of this in the sense that I understand why you
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  want to be involved. I understand why Bolivia would
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not like to open this up to a general assembly of people who might have an interest in it.

Explain to me how you really think you're prejudiced by not being able to intervene in this case given that you have pending your own 1782 proceeding in which presumably you could obtain from the former president anything he produces in this proceeding, including within your subpoena any relevant documents that he may have produced in this proceeding, and also why you couldn't get relief within the arbitration proceeding itself with respect to any unfair use of any materials that might be obtained in this 1782 proceeding.

MS. HEWETT: Your Honor, in response to your question, so how Mr. Orlandini and CMO are prejudiced is precisely because we have these other discovery applications seeking similar information but not the same information but related to the same transaction, the sale of Comsur, which is Mr. Sanchez de Lozada's company, Comsur to Glencore. That's the subject matter of both of the petitions. Bolivia has intervened, and we consented to --

THE COURT: But your complaint, as I understand it, is that before it was nationalized, it was basically trespassed upon and mined in violation of

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your client's concession agreements. Correct?
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             MS. HEWETT: That is right. There was
  lillegal trespass and theft of our minerals, and then
   later a full sale expropriation of the assets.
5
             THE COURT: Then it was reprivatized and sold
   to Glencore?
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7
             MS. HEWETT: It was -- well, our
  concessions -- actually, the concessions at issue in
  Mr. Orlandini's and CMO's arbitration were never
  Mr. Orlandini and CMO have held those assets for
  decades, those concessions. So it's a little different
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  than the nationalization issue.
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             THE COURT: Let's assume rather than a 1782
  proceeding, which is basically an aid of discovery
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  statute to a pending arbitration, let's assume that
  Glencore simply filed a lawsuit here against Bolivia
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  and you wanted to intervene for exactly the same
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  reasons. Do you think you would be entitled to
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  intervene in that lawsuit simply for the purposes of
   obtaining the benefits of discovery in that case?
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             MS. HEWETT: I think what's different about
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   that -- and I would like to answer fully your original
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  question as well.
2.4
             THE COURT: Yes.
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             MS. HEWETT: I think what's different, we're
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not trying to intervene in Glencore's arbitration 2 against Bolivia. We're trying to --3 THE COURT: I understand that. 4 MS. HEWETT: We're simply trying to intervene 5 in this action. The subject matter of this action is simply to obtain documents from Mr. Sanchez de Lozada 7 about his involvement in the sale of Comsur to Glencore. This particular action, this discovery matter is narrow in that the only thing that it's 10 seeking is the request -- the discovery request in 11 Bolivia's petition. 12 THE COURT: Are you asking to intervene 13 solely for the purposes of receiving copies of what 14 otherwise is going to be produced, or do you want to have the ability to start issuing your own subpoenas 15 and participating in depositions and ask your own 17 questions? 18 MS. HEWETT: We've conferred with Bolivia's 19 counsel on this, on the question of our intervention, 20 before submitting our motion. We submitted to them 21 that our sole purpose in intervening is to obtain copies of the same documents, so same access to the 22 23 documents, as well as to be able to participate in a

One of the reasons why we'd like to -- the

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deposition.

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reason really principally why we'd like to participate
in the deposition is because we have -- Judge Davis on
Friday ordered the deposition of Mr. Sanchez de Lozada
in our discovery application. Bolivia will be party --
has intervened in that action. So Bolivia will be
participating in the deposition of Mr. Sanchez de
Lozada.
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If in this action there's a deposition of Mr. Sanchez de Lozada ordered and CMO and Mr. Orlandini are not able to participate, there could be contradictory information that Mr. Sanchez de Lozada discloses in that deposition about the same transaction that we would not have access to and we wouldn't know about.

In responding to your original question about could we --

THE COURT: Couldn't you ask for the deposition transcripts of the witness in any other proceeding in your 1782?

MS. HEWETT: Well, we have -- our discovery action is a little bit farther along. We've already issued the subpoena. Judge Davis has asked us to provide some timeframes for the document requests that we've already issued, and the documents should be forthcoming shortly, as soon as we give our revised

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document requests to counsel for Mr. Sanchez de Lozada.

And then the deposition is also going to occur shortly.
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As far as the arbitration is concerned, discovery in international arbitrations is much more circumscribed than in federal court. So we -- while we could ask for information, the information that arbitration -- the information that one is able to obtain in discovery in international arbitrations is much more circumscribed.

And I should note that Bolivia has never said that they would not use any of the information obtained in this proceeding for ours. Even if it had, this Court, nor Mr. Orlandini and CMO are -- should be obligated to rely on that. In re Hornbeam, the Court said exactly the same thing, that the proposed intervenor didn't have to rely, nor did the Court have to rely on the assertion of Hornbeam, who was seeking the information, that it would not -- and in that case, Hornbeam actually did assert that it would not use information against the proposed intervenor.

THE COURT: Other than the documents and deposition of Sanchez de Lozada, are there contemplated other subpoenas that are being issued to other persons or entities in your 1782?

MS. HEWETT: At this time, so far there have

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been -- there are two actions in New York.
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             THE COURT: I'm talking about one in this
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  district.
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             MS. HEWETT: In this district, we have only
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  issued the subpoena to Mr. Sanchez de Lozada, and at
   this time, we've not filed any other --
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             THE COURT: Are you contemplating any others?
  Is there any other evidence in this district that
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  would --
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             MS. HEWETT: Not to my knowledge, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Is there any reason these two
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  1782s shouldn't be consolidated in some fashion?
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             MS. HEWETT:
                         Well, I think the timeframes are
  quite -- the timeframes in terms of the proceeding of
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  the actions are quite different in that ours, we've
  already had a discussion with Magistrate Judge Davis.
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  He's already ordered documents and a deposition in the
18
  case.
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             THE COURT: If they're so related, as you
  say, why wouldn't it be in everyone's interest to
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  consolidate these and have one deposition of
  Mr. Sanchez de Lozada and one production of documents
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  and everybody be on their way?
2.4
             MS. HEWETT: It's possible. I mean, I will
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  say the documents that we requested in our discovery
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request related more closely to just CMO and Mr. Orlandini's concessions.
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Bolivia's document request in this proceeding relate more broadly to the sale of Comsur about due diligence, bids, contracts between Mr. Sanchez de Lozada and Glencore.

THE COURT: That seems to me to argue against what you're asking for, that Bolivia has -- recognizes that Bolivia has an interest in maintaining a more narrow focus in this particular 1782 of the pending Glencore arbitration as opposed to a more broader scope of inquiry that might apply to your future claims.

MS. HEWETT: What I was actually trying to say is the opposite, that the document requests here are -- I mean, I could go through each of the document request, and almost every single one of Bolivia's documented request are --

THE COURT: In this.

MS. HEWETT: In this proceeding, yes, is very likely to include information about Mr. Orlandini and CMO that would be highly relevant to issues, for example, of the valuation of the underlying assets and the valuation of Comsur, which is what was sold to Glencore. All of the due diligence documents, contracts between Mr. Sanchez de Lozada and Glencore

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could divulge information, for example, of an agreement
not to divulge the illegal trespass of mining in the
Iformal due diligence documents. It could involve
valuation of the mining assets of the minerals, the
actual minerals.
          THE COURT: Do you think that your discovery
∥in your own 1782 could result in the same deponent and
custodian of documents giving different responses to
essentially the same request for information?
          MS. HEWETT: Well, Mr. Sanchez de Lozada did
oppose our subpoena, and that was the procedural
posture we were in on Friday.
          THE COURT: On what grounds was it opposed?
          MS. HEWETT: It was opposed primarily on
burden, over-breadth, and relevance. For the most
part, Judge Davis denied that petition and granted it
only to the extent for Mr. Orlandini and CMO to narrow
the document requests to include a timeframe and to,
you know, ensure that the document requests are related
to our arbitration.
          THE COURT: So Bolivia has intervened with
consent in that proceeding?
          MS. HEWETT: Yes. We consented to Bolivia's
lintervention. We also consented to Bolivia's
intervention in two other petitions in the Southern
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District of New York. We've already concluded one
  deposition in one of the proceedings, and the other
  one, documents, we believe, are forthcoming. So far we
   are still working out the details of a protective
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  order.
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             THE COURT: All right. Although, in that
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  circumstance, though, Bolivia clearly is somebody that
  will have this information. Bolivia is the target
  basically in these other proceedings.
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             MS. HEWETT: Yes. That is the procedural
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  posture of a number of these cases, but it also stands
12 that Mr. Orlandini and CMO are -- you know, you could
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  use the word "target." There is an arbitration that is
14
  filed. Mr. Orlandini and CMO filed their arbitration
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  on February 5, last week. So the arbitration is --
  there can be no argument --
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             THE COURT: Where is that pending?
18
  London?
19
             MS. HEWETT: It's an international
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  arbitration under UNCITRAL rules. The parties have not
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  chosen the seat of arbitration, but it's -- that's
22 something --
23
             THE COURT: It's under the U.S. bid; is that
24 right? Your claim is under the bilateral treaty
25
  agreement with the United States and Bolivia?
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MS. HEWETT: Yes, that's right. 1 2 So we have reason to believe that Bolivia would not want to choose the United States as a seat in terms of the location of the arbitration because the party -- well, Mr. Orlandini is a U.S. citizen, and 5 then CMO is a U.S. company, for that reason. So we 7 have proposed elsewhere in Europe so that -- as a potentially mutually agreeable location for the arbitration. 9 10 But I should note that in the discovery 11 proceedings in New York, Bolivian counsel referred to 12 those very discovery petitions as related -- the 13 subject matter of those petitions were related to the 14 subject matter of this petition. So in petitioning 15 this Court for the discovery that it's seeking, counsel, you know, basically conceded that the subject matter of the two -- the different discovery petitions 17 18 were the same. 19 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 20 Counsel. 21 MR. DE GRAMONT: Thank you, Your Honor. 22 de Gramont on behalf of Bolivia. Let me start by saying that there are two larger problems for Bolivia,

The first is that Bolivia

putting aside the technical issues and the technical

questions of intervention.

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is trying to defend itself in a $700 million
  arbitration against Glencore. Glencore is the other
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  party. The Orlandini parties --
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             THE COURT: Filed by Glencore against
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  Bolivia.
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             MR. DE GRAMONT: Exactly.
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             THE COURT: Are their claims over against
  Glencore?
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             MR. DE GRAMONT: No, not as of yet, Your
  Honor.
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             So Bolivia needs to defend itself in this
12 very large arbitration. We have consented to the
13 lintervention of Glencore.
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             THE COURT: When was that filed?
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             MR. DE GRAMONT: In 2016, Your Honor.
             So on the one hand, we have limited time,
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17 Ilimited resources. We will have a seven-hour
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  deposition of Mr. Sanchez de Lozada if the Court
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  doesn't grant his motion to quash. We're already going
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   to have to share that time with Glencore.
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             In the bigger picture --
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             THE COURT: So there will be a seven-hour
  limit on that deposition; is that correct?
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             MR. DE GRAMONT: That's what we expect, Your
25 Honor.
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             THE COURT: Is that under the applicable
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  rules?
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             MR. DE GRAMONT: It's under Rule 30, Your
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  Honor. We anticipate that we'll have to comply with
  the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure absent an
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  agreement between the parties or relief from the Court.
7
             Now, there is -- also, the bigger policy
  lissue for a sovereign state is that sovereign states
  will often engage in conduct, will take actions that
  will affect multiple persons, multiple parties.
                                                     Ιt
11
   cannot be the case that when the sovereign state brings
12 | a 1782 action to defend itself in one of those claims,
13
  all of the other claimants can intervene to seek
  discovery simply on the basis that there's some factual
15
  overlap.
16
             You know, there is a small but growing body
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  of 1782 cases that we in the international litigation
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  and arbitration community pay close attention to.
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  court, to our knowledge, has ever allowed a person to
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   intervene in a 1782 action where they have no role in
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  the underlying case, the case at issue, the foreign
  proceeding at issue, but simply want to gather
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  discovery for some other action.
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             The truth is, Your Honor, these cases are
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  very different. They are brought under different legal
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instruments. They involve different timeframes. The assets at issue in the Glencore case are located in a different part of the country.

THE COURT: Is there any reason why the Orlandini people couldn't, in their own 1782, request production of whatever is or will be produced in this proceeding? I mean subject to relevancy.

MR. DE GRAMONT: Well, subject to relevancy, there is no reason they couldn't ask that. Ms. Hewett said, last week Magistrate Judge Davis ordered that the request be circumscribed to the 12 particular claims in that case. It is entirely possible that when we go and argue Mr. Sanchez de Lozada's motion to quash before Judge Nachmanoff in a couple of weeks, we will have a similar restriction imposed.

So it seems to me that it is likely that the document requests in the respective cases are going to be focused on the different claims. Again, in the Glencore case, there are three assets located in one part of the country that were allegedly expropriated between the years, I believe, 2007 and 2012. In the Orlandini case, there is something like over 40 concessions located in a completely different part of the country that Bolivia allegedly expropriated or took

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adverse action against between 1997 and 2007.
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             So while there is some factual overlap in
  that the sale from Mr. Sanchez de Lozada to Glencore
   included some of the assets that are at issue in
5
  Orlandini, these really are two different --
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                         They included the assets because
             THE COURT:
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   they had been nationalized before being deprivatized;
  is that right?
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             MR. DE GRAMONT: Are you referring to the
  Glencore assets?
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11
             THE COURT:
                         Yes.
12
             MR. DE GRAMONT:
                             Yeah.
13
             THE COURT:
                         That's why there was an overlap.
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             MR. DE GRAMONT: Yeah -- no. So Mr. Sanchez
  de Lozada was president in the late 1990s. He paved
  the road for privatization when he left office after
17
  the first time. He participated in the privatization
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  process and acquired two of the assets that were being
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  privatized by Bolivia. He acquired the third asset
  Ifrom another party that had acquired it during the
  privatization, and then later he sold those assets
  along with others to Glencore for a reported
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  $220 million.
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             So that is the subject matter of the Glencore
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  case. Again, it's really very different from the
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fundamental subject matter in the Orlandini case.

If the Court is interested, I would be happy to go through the three different arguments. We don't think that *Orlandini* has standing. We don't think they meet the requirements of intervention as of right and they don't meet the prerequisites for permissive intervention.

With the Court's indulgence, I'm happy to go through each of those.

THE COURT: I've read your briefs on that.

If you have something to add to what you already told
the Court, I'm happy to hear it.

MR. DE GRAMONT: Only with respect to your first question on prejudice. Orlandini will not be prejudiced. They can get everything they need in their 1782 action, and they can ask for any information that we obtain in our 1782 against Sanchez de Lozada through discovery in their UNCITRAL case. They can obtain any discovery through the UNCITRAL case that we have obtained from Mr. Sanchez de Lozada in this action.

I suspect and I hope that we're going to obtain lots of information from Mr. Sanchez de Lozada that doesn't have anything to do with the Orlandini case. Again, we are unware of any court that has ever allowed a party to intervene in a 1782 action when they

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have no involvement in the case that is the subject
  matter of the 1782 action.
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             THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
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             MR. DE GRAMONT: Thank you, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Counsel, I'll give you the last
  word.
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             MS. HEWETT: Yes. I think in this matter,
  Bolivia is trying to point out the differences in our
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  cases, but Bolivia's counsel himself has said that the
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  subject matter of the two -- of the discovery petitions
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   that we filed and the discovery petition that Bolivia
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  Ifiled, which is the main action in our case is the two
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  different arbitrations, are related.
14
             With regard to the argument that the
  Ifloodgates would be opened, Your Honor and the courts
  of this country still have to abide by the limits of
  Rule 24 in standing. We believe that Mr. Orlandini and
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   that CMO meet the requirements for all three grounds.
19
  It only has to meet the requirements for any one of the
  grounds, but we firmly believe that Mr. Orlandini and
21
  CMO meet all three.
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             It's important to note that Bolivia has never
  disclaimed that the document requests are likely to
  include information that's relevant to CMO.
                                                They've
25
  also never disclaimed that they could use the
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information in this proceeding in the arbitration against CMO and Mr. Orlandini.

There's another argument against their assertion that this would open the floodgates is that it takes significant resources to bring on an international arbitration of the sizes of these arbitrations.

Glencore's request is asking for \$700 million in damages. Mr. Orlandini and CMO in their arbitration are asking for hundreds of millions of dollars, if not more. Part of the information that we're seeking from Mr. Sanchez de Lozada is with regard to the valuation of the assets, and it's important to note that in the sale of Comsur, the sale of the assets that are at issue in the Glencore proceeding and the sale of the assets and the concession rights that are at issue in Mr. Orlandini and CMO's proceeding is the same. It's the sale of Comsur.

We're not trying to intervene in Glencore's arbitration against Bolivia. We're trying to intervene in this discovery proceeding in which Bolivia is trying to seek information about the sale of Comsur because we believe that that information -- Bolivia is interested in the same information. But Bolivia has also not disclaimed that Bolivia nor Sanchez de Lozada can

represent our interest, which is another factor in determining whether or not we should be allowed to intervene.

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Bolivia has also never disclaimed that there would be no -- that our motion was timely. Again, that nobody is -- Bolivia has never disclaimed that no one is currently in this proceeding that could adequately represent our interest.

The only interest of Bolivia's that would be impaired by our intervening would be their ability to gain an upper hand in our arbitration by obtaining documents and testimony that's relevant to our arbitration, to Mr. Orlandini and CMO's arbitration that we wouldn't have access to. They would have access to a deposition where they will be able to ask questions about the sale of Comsur to Glencore. Even if those questions are in that particular discovery proceeding with regards to the assets at question, they're going to be asking questions about the sale of Comsur to Glencore generally and the circumstances of that sale. The circumstances of that sale are a part of what we are interested in in our discovery matter and in our arbitration as well.

Bolivia has also never stated that it wouldn't use the information. It's also never said

that it wouldn't object if CMO tries to request the information in the UNCITRAL arbiter proceeding. Even if it did, again, like I said earlier, there's no reason why Mr. Orlandini or CMO or this Court should have to take those assertions at face value. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to enforce such an assertion in any event.

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The underlying arbitrations here share a common question of fact, which is why our discovery petitions are indeed related and why we seek to intervene in this case. And because of this commonality between our cases and the common questions of fact, it's precisely that that gives rise to the grounds for our standing to intervene, as well as why we qualify for intervention as of right.

I also want to note that the producing party in this case, Mr. Sanchez de Lozada, has not submitted any filing opposing Mr. Orlandini or CMO's requests, and we understand from their motion to quash that their motion to quash is not directed in particular to Mr. Orlandini and/or CMO's access to those documents that would be produced but are rather more objections based on the relevance of the 1782 factors, the intel factors.

I have also spoken with counsel for Glencore.

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Glencore is also not filing anything with regard to our
  motion to intervene in the particular proceeding.
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             THE COURT: Are you aware of any court
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  decisions that have allowed intervention in comparable
5
  situations?
             MS. HEWETT: We cited Your Honor the In re
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7
  Letter of Request From Crown Prosecution Service, as
  well as the In re Request for --
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             THE COURT:
                         Those aren't quite the same; are
   they?
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11
             MS. HEWETT: They're a little bit different,
  but again, as Bolivia's counsel noted, 1782, although
  it's growing, is a small body of law at this point.
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  Simply because there isn't a case that is exactly the
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  same fact pattern, we think that these cases actually
  are similar in that the information that's obtained in
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  the 1782 could be used against the proposed intervenor
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  \parallelor the -- the person who is -- in those actions, they
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  were trying to quash the subpoenas.
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             In this particular proceeding, again, we are
  not seeking to intervene to cause any delay or
  prejudice to Bolivia in terms of trying to quash the
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  subpoena and narrow the subpoena in any way. Simply,
  what we'd like to do is be able to have the same access
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  Ito the documents and be able to participate in the
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deposition. We've stated to Bolivia's counsel that
   that is our purpose in intervening in this case.
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             THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
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             MS. HEWETT: Thank you very much.
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             MR. DE GRAMONT: Your Honor, if I may,
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   there's just one misstatement of law.
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             THE COURT: Go ahead. I'll give you that
  opportunity, and I'll let counsel respond if she wants
 9
  to.
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             MR. DE GRAMONT: Ms. Hewett, if I understood
  her correctly, said that any of the three bases would
  be sufficient, but as I understand it, you have to have
13
  standing in order to intervene as of right.
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             THE COURT: Right, I understand.
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             MR. DE GRAMONT: Thank you, Your Honor.
             THE COURT: I'll take it under advisement.
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  hope I can get a decision to you very quickly.
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             MR. DE GRAMONT: Thank you, Your Honor.
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             MS. HEWETT: Thank you, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
             The Court will stand in recess.
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22
                      Time: 11:27 a.m.
23
        I certify that the foregoing is a true and
2.4
    accurate transcription of my stenographic notes.
25
                            Rhonda F. Montgomery, CCR, RPR
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